

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 9.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 9, 1860.

NO. 121.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY.
At four dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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HORNIGRADING'S DIG

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Romantic Change in the Life of a Mil-honair.

At the time of our story, there was an auction store near the Bourse.

The Viscount Robert N. de P. — was twenty-five years of age; had an income of 25,000 livres, wit, good looks, an illustrious name, and could have made a very brilliant marriage. He ought to have been the happiest man in the world. He had only one regret. He had nothing to do. He was unhappy at his happiness. The constant triviality of life fatigued him. He needed a little bitter in his cup of perpetual sweet, but he never refused to grant it to him. He resolved to fly to other lands, there to seek the fatigues, the sufferings, the novelties, he lacked.

So, five years ago, he entered by chance an auction room, just as they were putting up a capital port-hole writing desk.

He was about to travel, and it was just what he needed; so he bought it for three hundred francs.

It probably cost more than ten times that sum. In the interior there were compartments for everything, and a plate bore the name of Lord —, one of the richest peers of England.

He was enchanted with his purchase, and carried it home in triumph. Some days after he set out for Spain; as he went from Madrid to Cadiz, he was stopped by thieves, who completely despoiled him. The only thing he missed was his desk. He prayed them to return it. They refused, but their chief, Don Jose Maria, promised to send it after him to Cadiz, on receipt of a ransom. Robert promised 200 reals, and gave the address of the hotel where he means to stop at Cadiz. He sent the money and got his desk.

In America, in the wilds of Mexico, his desk was carried off by Mexicans. He thought it lost. Four months afterwards he found it in a shop in Vera Cruz, and paid 500 francs for it.

In 1852, having returned to France, he thought of going to Baden. He passed the summer there and went to Paris, visiting Cologne and Aix la-Chapelle on the way.

Arriving at the frontier which separates France from Belgium, he fell into the hands of the customs-house officers. Some days before some skillful fellows had defrauded the customs to a considerable amount, consequently the officers were on their guard.

The search was long, and the Viscount became anxious.

"What do you fear?" he asked angrily.

"Oh, sir, objects of great value can be concealed in a small space."

"Have I the air of a smuggler?"

"No, but there are ambassadors who smuggle without scruple."

The search continued, the Viscount was anxious to see the officers open drawers in his desk, of the existence of which he was ignorant. At last, full of impatience, he wished to reclaim it.

"Now, that you have seen all," said he, "let us not prolong this unpleasant investigation."

"What do you say, sir?"

"I say that you have seen all, and know that I have nothing contraband."

"Your coolness, sir, makes me pity you. Have you nothing to bring forth? If you do so, you will be freed by paying the dues; if not, and I find anything there will be a confiscation and a fine."

"But you have seen all."

"Perhaps."

"What do you mean by perhaps?"

"It is well made. Any one but myself might have been deceived."

"But I swear to you that you have seen all."

"By decree me. I am going to prove to the contrary."

"If you find anything else, I'll swear I know nothing of it."

"A poor excuse. I warn you that I do not believe you."

"Let us finish this bad job."

"We will, and so much the worse for you."

And with a nail, the officer pressed against what was apparently a little ornament, which flew back, disclosing a drawer, in which was a paper parcel.

The officer took it out, looked at it, and put it back.

"That is not contraband," said he with a bow, "and with so much money I was wrong to accuse you."

But the Viscount was stupefied.

"Bank notes?" cried he. "But I did not put them there."

"You are very fortunate, sir, if you can forget a million so readily."

In fact there was there a million of pounds sterling.

The Viscount took the notes, counted them, replaced them, and determined to find the owner. Arrived at London, he sought out Lord N., whose name was engraved inside. The nobleman affirmed that the money was not his. He had given this desk to a former valet of his, whose address he gave the Viscount.

The valet was now a wealthy shop keeper in Pall Mall. He told the Viscount that he knew naught of the money, but while in Italy had sold the desk to Count Luigi Settimiani, who was immensely rich, and in whose service he then was.

The Viscount set out for Italy and went to Ravenna where Count Settimiani lived. He recognized the desk, but avowed that he had never placed the money in it. He sent the Viscount, however, to the Signora Laura R., a former prima donna of the San Carlo, at whose house, in his gay days, he had forgotten his desk.

The Signora Laura recognized the desk, and related that she had given it to the Russian Prince, Alexis B., in exchange for a pearl collar.

The Viscount set out for St. Petersburg. He was very happy. He now had something to do—to find the true owner of the hidden money. He placed it on interest in order that it might not run the risk of being lost.

Prince B. knew the desk, but declared that he had never concealed a single bank note in it. He told the Viscount that on leaving Italy he had gone to Paris, and had given the desk to a duchesse of the opera, Louise P., who was not in the habit of concealing money.

Robert returned to Paris.

There he learned that after a life of gallantry and luxury, Louise P. — had died in misery, and that her furniture was sold by her creditors. It was that sale that he had bought the desk.

"What to do now? He could only think that the maker of the desk had placed the money there, or that it was there deposited by the Spanish robbers who stole it.

The maker at London wrote that he knew nothing of it, and the Viscount learned that the Spanish robbers had all been hung long since.

Ah! perhaps it was deposited in the desk by the Mexican. He went to Mexico, whence he returned two months ago.

He there discovered that one of those into whose hands it had fallen was a trapper, who carried on a considerable traffic in skins with the Americans. This was sufficient. He must have been the man who concealed the hawk notes.

The Viscount continued his search, and at last found one day at Vera Cruz a pretty young girl of seventeen, the daughter of the Mexican by a French woman, who had come to Vera Cruz as a milliner.

In answer to his questions, she told him that she knew nothing of her father, but that he had been killed by a Texan ranger.

She was excessively pretty, and like a sensible fellow, he married her, and having at last something to do, returned to Paris with her to enjoy the fortune of which a singular chance had put him in possession.

Jane Peters, a maiden of forty-eight, destroyed herself near Norfolk, Virginia, recently, on account of a love affair with a youth of eighteen.

To keep your friends, treat them kindly; to kill them, treat them often.

JT Subjoined we publish an Address from a sub-committee of the committee appointed by the citizens of Madison for the removal of J. G. Fee and his associates. The Address satisfactorily explains and vindicates the recent action of the committee. It confirms our own strong impression of the matter in every particular. We trust sincerely that we have now heard the last of this unhappy business:

To the Public, Richmond, Ky., April 3, 1860.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the committee for the removal of J. G. Fee and his associates, a sub-committee for the correction of certain gross misapprehension and misstatements which have been published with great regard to their action, submit to the public the following statement:

Fee and his accomplices—a set of Abolition missionaries sent here principally from the North—had established in a corner of the county, in a sterile and mountainous district, an Abolition settlement, with a location the best of any in the State (in our judgment) for insurrection or stampede—whose influences had already spread its effect among the slave population of that end of the county—supported entirely by money derived from the Radical Abolitionists of the North, which, from its rapid growth and the large means of money at its disposal, with the inevitable consequences by which such enterprises are attended, must in a short time be rendered not only property, but even life, unsafe.

To break up this settlement, so far as to remove all just and reasonable ground of apprehension, was deemed by the great body of the citizens of the county a just and necessary act of self defense. To accomplish this purpose the committee was appointed, with large discretionary powers.

Under this authority the committee determined, as an invariable rule of action, first to remove the missionaries, and not to interfere with any citizen of the county, whatever his opinions or doctrines might be, unless he went so far as to tend active aid or defense to these missionaries, thus identifying himself with the enemies of the peace and security of our community. Which determination has been proclaimed in the most public manner, and has been, and will be, rigidly adhered to.

On Monday, the 27th ult., a portion of the committee repaired to Berea for the purpose of removing Hanson, one of these missionaries who had returned after having once left, and there met with a man named Haley and one named Bland understood to be the most active of the sympathizers and who had made threats of assassination, etc. A conversation ensued which resulted in the parties shaking hands and parting with protestations of peace and good will on both sides. When immediately Haley and Bland commenced raising a party for the attack, armed with guns, (the committee having with a few exceptions, only side arms,) and attempted to cut off their return an hour or two afterwards by drawing up across the road, declaring their intention to rescue Hanson, whom they supposed had been arrested, and firing upon them wounding one man. The fire being returned by the committee, the Bereans retreated over a hill, in the direction of a log house. The committee remained upon the ground and after consultation, being short of ammunition, departed for their homes.

To justify this treacherous and dastardly attack, it is now alleged that the attack was made on account of the mistreatment by some of the committee of Mr. Geo. West, indecent language used in the presence of his daughters, and the ride and unauthorized searching of the houses of Bereans. Mr. West is in poor health, and is of opinion that he has but a short time to live, and has sent two messages requesting us to deny the statement, not wishing the sanction of his name to be appended to so base a fabrication, but states, on the contrary, that those of the committee who came here behaved like gentlemen. The committee, who are men of undoubted veracity, deny that they searched or even entered any house without the owner's consent, with one exception, and that was the house of Beres. Mr. West is in poor health, and is of opinion that he has but a short time to live, and has sent two messages requesting us to deny the statement, not wishing the sanction of his name to be appended to so base a fabrication, but states, on the contrary, that those of the committee who came here behaved like gentlemen. The committee state that the worst language used, if not the worst they ever heard for obscenity and profanity, was used by some of the women of the place.

The committee and citizens required to the place on the following day, but the attacking party had fled to the woods. No violence of any kind was perpetrated, except to break open a son's mill, so as to render it for the present useless, in which they believed themselves justified. The whole proceedings of this committee have been characterized by the greatest moderation, patience, and forbearance, under circumstances of the greatest and most trying provocations. The committee have been sustained and supported in their action by the citizens of the country with a unanimity heretofore unexampled.

They have been reported from time to time to public meetings, on public days, at the courthouse, and in every instance their action has been unanimously approved. The meeting on Monday, April 2d, when all the recent acts were reported, was one of the longest we ever saw convened at the court house, and the approval unanimous. Many of the charges against the committee, such as a design to assassinate citizens and excite civil war, are too absurd and ridiculous to require denial much less refutation.

This committee, in all they have done or may do, merely act as the organ of the county, and whenever they cease to occupy that position they will cease to exist.

REUBEN MUNDAY,

T. J. MAUPIN,

J. W. CAPERTON,

T. S. BRONSTON, jr.

R. RODES STONE.

RESIST BEGINNINGS.—The trees of the forest held a solemn parliament, wherein they consulted of the innumerable wrongs which the axe had done them, therefore they enacted that no tree should hereafter lend the axe wood for a handle, "no pain of being cut down." The axe twangs up and down the forest, begs wood of the cedar, oak, ash, elm, even to the poplar; not one would lend him a chip. At last he desired so much as would serve him to cut down the briars and bushes, alleging that those shrubs did suck away the juice of the ground, hinder the growth, and obscure the glory of the fair and goodly trees. Hereto they were content to afford him so much when he had gotten his handle, but cut down themselves too. These were the subtle remedies of sin; give it but a little advantage on the fair promise to remove thy troubles, and it will entice thy soul also. Therefore resist beginnings; trust not in the least. Consider thy falling into sin a hurling of thyself down from some high pinnacle; with thys say, I may break my neck a little? Will thou say, I may burn my soul and body a little? And suffering we think the least misery too great, so sinning lets us think the least iniquity too great.

A NEW FINGER GROWING FROM THE STUMP OF AN AMPUTATED.—The Lockhaven Pa. Watchman records a very remarkable phenomenon, just being perfected in Lockhaven. Some months ago, Mr. John Johnson of that place, had the middle finger of his right hand amputated close to the lower joint joining the hand. The wound soon healed over, and almost immediately a new finger commenced growing from the stump of the old one, and six months from the time the finger was amputated Mr. Johnson had a new and full grown one in its place, with the exception of the nail, which is just commencing to grow.

Can you tell me?" said a blooming lass to a suitor one day, "what ship carries more passengers than the Great Eastern?"

"Well, madam, really I don't think I can."

"Why, it is courtship," replied the maiden with a conscious blush.

To keep your friends, treat them kindly; to kill them, treat them often.

Collected for the Kentucky State Colonization Society, by its Agent, Rev. A. M. Cowan, up to April 5, 1860.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, Louisville, March 27, 1860.

The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all associations desirous of entering the Kentucky State Guard:

1. The number of members of each association must be not less than forty; nor shall there be more than one hundred privates in each company, and no more than four companies in each regiment. No company or association, however, which has less than twenty-four members, will be entitled to be called a company, and no more than four companies in each regiment.

2. The application will designate a convenient place for assembling, and will be accompanied by a list of the names of not less than three disinterested persons, to whom it is desirable to have appointed Judges of the election.

3. The Inspector General will thereafter appoint the time and place of meeting for the purpose of choosing a commanding officer and of musterizing the company. The State Guard, or the association, will be entitled to a temporary organization for this purpose.

4. The application will also designate a convenient place for assembling, and will be accompanied by a list of the names of not less than three disinterested persons, to whom it is desirable to have appointed Judges of the election.

5. The Inspector General will thereafter appoint the time and place of meeting for the purpose of choosing a commanding officer and of musterizing the company. The State Guard, or the association, will be entitled to a temporary organization for this purpose.

6. After the election of a commanding officer, the commanding officer will require every member to sign his presence, or to acknowledge the signature of the following obligation, or to that effect:

"I solemnly promise and agree that I will honestly and faithfully serve the State of Kentucky, against all her enemies or opponents, and that I will do my duty to the State of Kentucky against all violence of whatsoever kind or description; and I further declare that I will well and truly execute and obey the orders of all officers legally placed over me, when, on duty."

After not less than forty members have thus signed, the commanding officer will receive State Guards, and shall declare the company a company of the Kentucky State Guard; after which he shall transmit to the officer from whom he derived his authority a certified copy of the muster roll, and shall also certify to the same authority the names and rank of the officers elected, and the date of their election.

7. After the company has been musterized, the commanding officer shall make a requisition for the arms and equipments necessary for his company; on which requisition he will declare in front of the Adjutant General that it is made with his consent. The requisition, accompanied by the commanding officer's receipt to the Quartermaster General for the arms specified in the requisition, should be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

8. The commanding officer of every volunteer company which has already received State Guards, shall make out a statement of all arms, equipments, and public property in the possession of the company and of its members, and declare his understanding of the rights and duties of the members of the company.

9. After the company has been musterized, the commanding officer shall make a requisition for the arms and equipments necessary for his company; on which requisition he will declare in front of the Adjutant General that it is made with his consent. The requisition, accompanied by the commanding officer's receipt to the Quartermaster General for the arms specified in the requisition, should be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

10. The commanding officer of every volunteer company which has not yet received State Guards, shall make out a statement of all arms, equipments, and public property in the possession of the company and of its members, and declare his understanding of the rights and duties of the members of the company.

11. The military law prescribes that the State Guard shall be a light corps, and adopts for the infantry system of instruction pursued in the United States.

12. The Adjutant General hopes that every member, in entering the Kentucky State Guard, will be inspired by the feeling which finds its expression in the obligation of duty that it is his duty to serve his country, and to defend it with his life.

13. The commanding officer of every volunteer company which has not yet received State Guards, shall make out a statement of all arms, equipments, and public property in the possession of the company and of its members, and declare his understanding of the rights and duties of the members of the company.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1860.

The Result in Connecticut.

The returns to hand, at this writing, show that the Republicans retain their ascendancy in this State—but by a largely reduced majority—thus:

Republican majority for Governor in 1859, 1,870
Republican majority for Gov't in 1860, (about) 1,000
Democratic gain, 870

The Republicans worked day and night to retain the State. Their ablest orators were imported from abroad, and every "rogue," "pulley" and "trap" of their party machine was kept at work with all the energy of desperation if not of despair. Never was the Political Negro made so much of. Never was "the South," and the "encroachments of the South," portrayed in colors so hideous. Never was the Fugitive Slave Law so effectually used to spur up the "friends of freedom" in the Land of Steady Habits; in witness whereof, we need only quote from a tongue said to have been delivered last week, by a favorite Republican orator, Hon. Sidney Dean, formerly a member of Congress from the New London District: "Sooner," said he, "soon as I obey the Fugitive Slave Law, I would SLEEP AND NOT ONCE CRANE AN ARM IN EACH OF THE EIGHT COUNTY PRISONS IN THE GOOD OLD COMMONWEALTH OF CONNECTICUT! I have no particular ambition; but if a demand were made for a fugitive slave, I would like to be Governor of Connecticut. I would have every inch of ground along the old frontier bristling with bayonets; and if this is treason, make the most of it." We should not have been surprised if publication talk like this won votes in some of the Abolitionist-Republican districts of Massachusetts or Western New York—but we are surprised—not a little—that it has found so much apparent favor in Connecticut. Wherefore, it is clear that Republicanism, there, as well as elsewhere, is rapidly drifting into the worst species of Higher-Lawism, which is only another name for disunion.

The Democratic "machinæ," on the other hand, it cannot be denied, also strained itself to the utmost to shew the Republican Engine off the track. Men and money, but especially money, money, money, (the sinews of war) were abundant. The Administration at Washington is said to have "shipped for the voyage," and all hands that could be spared from the Post Offices and the Custom Houses—here, there, and everywhere—were piped on deck. The State was literally invaded with this class of patriots, and during the past two or three weeks, there was hardly a nook or corner that did not ring with their declamation. The locusts and frogs that "darkened all the land of Nile," crowded Egyptian Pharaoh rather hard, in his day; but it could not have been a much worse crowd, it seems to us, than the modest, quiet and peace-loving State of Connecticut was subjected to by the professional politicians, and the men who "run with the engine"—from other States.

We live in hope that when old Connecticut is next called upon to vote, her people will have a voice as well as the "machines"; and that the white Yankee men will be strong enough, under the inspiration of the Constitutional Union movement, to shew both the Republican and Democratic Sambo off the track.

WEST LEXINGTON PRESBYTERY.—This body, which was in session in our city several days last week, adjourned at 11 o'clock, P. M., on Friday;—in our last issue we stated the principal items of business which had been transacted up to that time.

In addition to what had then been done, the Presbytery examined two young gentlemen who were under their care, in the different parts of town assigned them, with a view to their being licensed to preach the gospel. After the examination Messrs. W. O. Goode, and G. V. McDonough were regularly licensed to preach the gospel, but were recommended to continue to pursue their studies for another year at the Seminary.

Mr. E. S. Wilson, a licentiate, under the care of Presbytery, having received a call to become the pastor of the Carrollton Church, was, after thorough examination, solemnly ordained to the full work of the Gospel Ministry by prayer and laying on of the hands of the Presbytery; and a committee was appointed to install him as pastor of the church.

A committee was appointed to prepare a paper, to be presented to Synod, expressive of the views of this Presbytery, in relation to re-districting the State into Presbyteries or changing the boundaries of some of the Presbyteries, so as to make their size and shape better adapted to the efficiency of the churches and ministers in their bounds. A number of other matters were discussed and disposed of; which were of more or less interest to the church, but we cannot now recollect them in detail. Before adjourning, the Presbytery unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Presbytery are due, and are hereby tendered, to the citizens of Frankfort, who have so kindly and hospitably entertained the members of Presbytery during their session in this city.

The sessions of Presbytery were conducted in the most dignified and orderly manner, and nothing occurred to interrupt that kind and fraternal feeling which should always characterize the deliberations of a body of Christian gentlemen.—There was earnest and able preaching for several nights during the week, by Rev. Messrs. Bullock, Brant and Young. Sermons were also preached by both the candidates for license, and by Mr. Wilson before his ordination. The sessions of Presbytery were well attended, and we hope its deliberations will be productive of much good, not only here, but throughout the bounds of its ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

At Adams' Express office, at Vincennes, Indiana, was robbed, on Thursday evening last, of \$3,200. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and the recovery of the money.

If by a vote of nearly two to one, the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, passed a bill prohibiting polygamy in Indian Territory.

BELL COUNTY.—Caitzburg has been selected, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Legislature, as the county seat of Boyd county.

DEATH OF A FRENCH CELEBRITY.—The *Athenaeum* in its Paris correspondence calls attention to the death of Coulon, a surgeon who was well known in Paris in the time of Louis XVIII. He possessed the extraordinary powers of imitation. Coulon gave imitations of the princes and princesses of the Royal family; but he was a good courtier. He mimicked the elder branch with reservations; but on meeting a prince or princess of the younger he kept back nothing, but gave his talent full play. He was particularly successful with the Duke of Orleans, Louis Philippe, who, on meeting him one day in the Tuilleries, said: "Monsieur Coulon, you imitate me wonderfully. I was enabled to judge for myself yesterday. One small detail is only wanting for the completion of the portrait; but that, to an artist like yourself, is an important one." "What is it Monsieur?" asked Coulon, rather embarrassed. "I always wear this diamond in my cravat," said the Duke; "permit me to offer it to you, that you may render the imitation perfect." And, unfastening the pin, he presented it to Coulon, who bowed, and said: "Ah, Monsieur, your Royal Highness is too generous. As an imitator, I had only a right to paste." Coulon made his fortune—thanks to his patronage. He married the daughter of a Marquis, Bernard, who was a wholesale maker of shoes for the colonies, of guns at St. Etienne, of flowers at Paris, who dressed leather at St. Germain, made china at Villejuif, sugar at Sucy, and Lirsch in the Black Forest. He formed the gaming-house of Baden, Vienna and Paris. He possessed hotels, theatres, millions; he escorted his wife to Longchamps in a gilded carriage drawn by snow-white horses; dined thirty parsons at his table daily, gave a million to his daughter as her marriage portion; ran through all his fortune, and invested the few crowns that remained to prevent him from dying in a hospital.

THE CONFESSOR.—In the Northern Circuit Court, at Durham, England, a man was recently brought up for stealing a watch. Among the witnesses, was one Father Kelly, a Roman Catholic priest, through whose hand the watch had been returned to the prosecutor. The priest refused to tell from whom he had received it, on the ground that that was one of the secrets of the confessional, and in revealing it would renounce his own suspension for life from the functions of his office. The justice who presided denied the validity of his plea, and the reverend gentleman persisting in his refusal, was committed to jail for contempt of court. The prisoner was found guilty on the evidence of other witnesses.

We call the attention of our readers, and especially the "Militia Officers" and high priests of the State Guard, to the advertisement of Mr. George W. Pohlman, Military Furnisher, which may be found in another column of our paper. We understand from a Colonel who is an *expert* in such matters, that any article wanted in the military line can be procured of fine quality and at reasonable prices from Mr. P. We therefore say to our military friends go to Pohlman for your supplies.

Zadock Pratt performed the journey from San Francisco to St. Louis without stopping at any time for more than half an hour, the whole occupying nineteen days with one hundred and fifty relays of four, five and six horses or mules to the team, about half being mules—This is a wonderful feat for a man nearly seventy years of age. There was a conductor and a driver, both armed to the teeth. In some places they carried water sixteen miles and then drove forty miles without water.

The New York News, Anywoood Wood's organ, is not willing to acknowledge that the Lord Mayor's services in Connecticut was fruitless. It actually claims a Democratic victory.

The Connecticut election is over. The largest vote ever cast was brought out. Yet, with all the appliances brought to bear, the Republicans were unable to increase the majority. This fact must be deemed a decided Democratic triumph.

If this is the kind of Democratic triumphs the eloquence of Mayor Wood secures, the Democracy had better keep him in New York. It is evident that so doing Connecticut, the Democrats gave her too much wood.

Senator Clarke, of Rhode Island, speaking of California, and the constant demands of Dr. C. and others upon the Treasury of the United States, used the homely figure that the State reminded him of a cross-hat—it was alternately crimping and sucking.

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier in speaking of the Democratic Disunion movements, says:

The truth is, that disunion, out of South Carolina, and a few earnest spirits here and there in the Gulf States, is a mere game of politicians.

It is a raw head with which they hope to frighten the inevitable Yankees from seizing on their share of the public spoils. This is the truth, and when a State acts on a different theory, it is the fable of the mountain and the mouse, as exhibited in the present form of the Southern States Conference question.

Appearing in a South Carolina Disunion Democratic organ, this may be called tolerably explicit:

Two Men KILLED BY THE PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF A CANNON.—While the citizens of Knoxville, Tenn., were firing minute guns, in respect to the memory of Governor Bissell, on the 21st, a premature discharge of the cannon took place, killing a Mr. Morrow and Mr. Cyrus Palmer, both of whom had families.

The Highland Democrat, published in New York, keeps the name of Sam Houston at its name-head, and has had it there since January last. It is understood that several New York Democrats of influence are turning their attention that way.

Who will suffer from Foul Illusions, Sores,

Diseases of the Skin, when such certain remedies as McLean's STRENGTHENING CORNIAL AND BLOOD PLASTER, and McLean's VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT can so easily obtained.

The Cornial will purify the blood thoroughly, and the Liniment will cure any sore. See the advertisement.

A terrible fire took place in Jacksonport, Arkansas, on the 25th ult., by which fifty-three houses were burnt, and involving a loss in buildings, dry goods, groceries, &c., of \$200,000. The buildings were mostly frame, and burnt with great rapidity.

By a vote of nearly two to one, the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, passed a bill prohibiting polygamy in Indian Territory.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

EDGAR KEENON JOHN N. CRUTCHER
KEENON & CRUTCHER,
At their Old Stand, on Main St.,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Bonds.

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps, and
Straw Goods

— ALSO —
MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS

Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors and Scissors,
Port Monies,

Hair and Cloth Brushes,
Perfumery, &c., &c.

The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of Goods.
17th A liberal discount made to teachers.
January 4, 1859.

American Standard School Series

Kentucky School Text-Books:

Child's First Book, an Illustrated Primer, by Goodrich; Goodrich's New First Reader, edited by Noble Butler; Goodrich's New Second Reader, edited by Noble Butler; Goodrich's New Third Reader, edited by Noble Butler; Goodrich's New Fourth Reader, edited by Noble Butler; Goodrich's New Fifth Reader, edited by Noble Butler; Goodrich's New Sixth Reader, edited by Noble Butler; Butler's Practical Grammar.

The Publishers with great confidence recommend the above list of Books to the attention of Teachers, School Commissioners, and Parents, being of the highest character in point of literary merit, and calculated to improve the moral and mental qualities.

The series has been well received, and has been critically revised, and it has been pronounced by the best educators and scholars in the country to be THE BEST SERIES now published. The Publishers feel justified in saying that these books will become the

SPECIAL SCHOOL BOOKS

throughout the country. They have already been adopted as text-books by the Board of Education of the States of KENTUCKY AND INDIANA, and are recommended by the State Superintendents of Schools of Alabama, and by the best teachers in Mississipi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and other Southern States.

MORTON & GRISWOLD, Publishers,
July 11, 1859.

NOW READY.

REVISED STATUTES

OF KENTUCKY.

NEW EDITION.

BY HON. R. H. STANTON.

Plus valuable work, prepared with great accuracy and labor, by the Hon. R. H. STANTON, of Mayfield, Ky., contains the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, as originally adopted in 1851-1852, with all the amendments thereto, and general laws of the State, enacted since and up to the present time; thus embodying the whole Statutory system now in force in the State, in addition to the very great convenience of having all the Statutory law condensed into a single work, well arranged, the text of these volumes is illustrated and enriched by full and copious notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, settling the construction of such provisions as may hereafter have been of doubtful or uncertain meaning. Those engaged in the administration of the law in Kentucky will be saved much labor of research by thus having in a small compass and condensed form, the whole practical working of the Statutory System of the State. In truth, the work will be found of great value to all classes of persons.

The work is comprised in TWO ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES, printed with new, clear type, upon the very best paper, and bound in superior law binding.

PRICE THIRTY DOLLARS.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
Publishers, Cincinnati, O.

May 11, 1859.

The Sabbath School Bell.

A NEW collection of choice hymns and tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as solos, duets, trios, semi-choruses, and choruses, and for organs, violins, or pianos, both solo and ensemble, and one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Price 12 cents, \$12 per hundred, postage 1 cent. Among the large number of new and popular hymns, we find "Jesus is my Light," "The Vision from Heaven," "God is There," "God is Here," "Jesus is Coming," etc. These were sung to some five thousand children and teachers at the Sunday School Celebration at Jayne's Hall, Philadelphia, on January 1st, 1859, by Isaac T. Hopper, Dr. J. P. Morgan, Dr. H. C. Brainerd, and Dr. McLean, and published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, 333 Broadway, N. Y.

EXCELSIOR PARAFFINE OILS,
For Burning and Lubricating.

FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR.

At No. 97 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

WE warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

They are sold in the city and vicinity to call and examine for the uses.

If Persons ordering from a distance, satisfactorily guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.

R. BASKIN, Agent, or
A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,

Kanawha C. C. M. Oil Manufacturing Co.,
97 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

Feb. 11, 1859.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE IS DIRECTED BY A BOARD OF VISITORS APPOINTED BY THE STATE, AND THE CHIEF OF WHICH IS COL. E. W. MORRISON, A DISTINGUISHED GRADUATE OF WEST POINT, AND A PRACTICED ENGINEER, AIDED BY AN ASSISTANT.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS THAT WHICH IS TAUGHT IN COLLEGES, AND MORE IN MATHEMATICS, MECHANICS, MACHINES, CONSTRUCTION, AGRICULTURE, AND LITERATURE, HISTORICAL READINGS, AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, COMMERCIAL, MEDICAL, AND LAW, ARE PROVIDED FOR, TO SATISFY THE NEEDS OF THE STATE.

THE TWENTIETH SESSION WILL OPEN FEBRUARY 1, 1859.

CHARGES \$100 PER YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ADDRESS THE SUPERINTENDENT, AT "MILITARY INSTITUTE, FRANKLIN SPRINGS, KY." OR THE UNDERSIGNED.

JOHN C. HENDRICKS, President of the Board.

Feb. 1, 1859.

NEW MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

This undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the busi-

ness of MERCHANT TAILORING.

On Main street, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Price no office, directly opposite to Gray & Todd, on Main Street. He has brought on

STOCK OF GOODS,

and is prepared to furnish any article in his line of business, and will supply a share of the public patronage, and will warrant his articles to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles, and refers to his customers there.

Aug. 29, 1859.

JOHN W. VORHIES.

Family Residence for Sale.

INTENDING to move to the country will sell my House

and Lot, adjoining the residence of Col. Garrard.

Possession given immediately. Apply to

H. EVANS.

Dec. 16, 1859.

17th Yeoman copy.

After Monday, December 19, 1859, trains will leave Frankfort at the following hours:

Trains going East at 7:30 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains going West at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

For further information please call at the Station Agent's Office, Frankfort.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

Dec. 16, 1859.

17th Yeoman copy.

WOOD FOR SALE.

I CAN supply the citizens of Frankfort with Wood.

By sending their orders to my Stable, near the Rail Road Depot, they can get a load within one hour at any time. Price \$3 per cord, or \$1 for a half cord load. Orders solicited.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Nov. 17, 1859.

17th Yeoman copy.

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of carriages—any kind of carriage made to order and of every material. We have purchased the sole right of

EVERETT'S PATENT COUPLING.

for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Carroll.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of carriages.

All work made by us unranked for one year.

GEO. W. ROBB. W. C. DEENEY. J. M. CROCKETT.

NEW FIRM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the stock of

Dry Goods of Messrs. Tate & Chin, will continuo

the business under the style of G. W. Robb & Co.,

at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office.

Frankfort, July 31, 1847-73-11.

JOHN HENDERSON.

NOV. 17, 1859.

17th Yeoman copy.

COLOURING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Coates, Mono-

tae or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

JOHN HENDERSON'S BARBER SHOP.

Jan. 1, 1859.

17th Yeoman copy.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.

Dec. 14, 1859.

ORLANDO BROWN.

17th Yeoman copy.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of Hostetters

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to

physicians and citizens generally of the United

States, because the article has attained a repu-

tation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon

this point will speak more powerfully than

volumes of bare assertion of blazoning plausi-

bility. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bit-

ters for the last year amounted to over a half-

million bottles, and from its manifest steady

increase in times past, it is evident that during

the coming year the consumption will reach

nearly one million bottles. This immense amount

could never have been sold but for the rare

medicinal properties contained in the prepara-

tion, and the sanction of the most prominent

physicians in those sections of the country

where the article is best known, who not only

recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are

ready at all times to give testimonials to its

efficiency in all cases of stomachic derangements

and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not temporary popularity, obtained

by extraordinary efforts in the way of camp-

eting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid

estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is

destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a

Godsend to regions where fever and ague

and various other bilious complaints have

counted their victims by hundreds. To be

able to state confidently that the "Bitters

are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like

diseases" is to the proprietors a source of un-

employed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter

from the stomach, purifies the blood, and im-

parts renewed vitality to the nervous system,

giving it that tone and energy indispensa-

ble for the restoration of health. It operates upon

the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs

with great power, and soon restores them

to a condition essential to the healthy discharge

of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as

per directions on the bottle, and they will find

it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to the comfort

and rejuvenating generally. We have the evi-</p